1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
2	TOR THE FIDDLE DISTRICT OF WORTH CAROLINA
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ) CASE NO. 1:08CR373
4	vs. )  Winston-Salem, North Carolina
5	LAZARO GUTIERREZ-BUSTOS ) June 22, 2009 9:56 a.m.
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7	
8	TRANSCRIPT OF THE SENTENCING HEARING
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS D. SCHROEDER UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
10	
11	APPEARANCES:
12	For the Government: ARNOLD HUSSER, AUSA
13	Office of the U.S. Attorney 101 S. Edgeworth Street, 4th Floor
14	Greensboro, North Carolina 27401
15	For the Defendant: JOSEPH M. WILSON, JR., ESQ.  Browne Felbotte Wilson Horn & Webb
16	P.O Box 2247
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18	Court Reporter: BRIANA NESBIT, RPR
19	Official Court Reporter P.O. Box 20991
20	Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27120
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenotype reporter. Transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.

## 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (The Defendant was present.) 3 THE COURT: Mr. Husser? 4 MR. HUSSER: Your Honor, if it please the Court, on 5 for sentencing is United States of America versus Lazaro Gutierrez-Bustos found at 1:08CR373-1. Mr. Bustos is 7 represented by Mr. Joseph Wilson, Jr. Ms. Bojanini is the interpreter in the matter. 9 The Government has filed a position paper which includes a 10 motion for departure. The defendant himself has filed two 11 motions. 12 MR. WILSON: That's correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Let me just say for the record that 13 14 Ms. Bojanini has previously been sworn and is present here, as 15 Mr. Husser indicated. 16 We are here for a sentencing hearing, and let the record 17 also reflect that a probation officer is here as well, and I 18 have a flurry of motions. I think we need to take those 19 probably one by one. 20 Mr. Wilson, you were about to say something. Let me hear 21 from you. 22 MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. I think the Court 23 might inquire as to what Mr. Bustos would like for me to do. Ι 24 spoke with him yesterday. It appeared that he wanted me to 25 argue the matter of sentencing today. However, I would like

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for the Court to --
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             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bustos, please stand up,
3
   sir. Do I understand you speak English?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Have you been able to understand what's
6
   transpired here up until now?
7
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
8
             THE COURT: You filed several motions, or at least
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   two of them. One of them is a -- bear with me here. One of
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   them is a motion for ineffective assistance of counsel, which
   is Document 21, and you also filed a pro se response to the
11
12
   Government's motion for upward departure. So let me hear from
13
   you.
14
             THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I filed those motions.
                                                                  Ι
15
   spoke to my attorney yesterday, and we spoke about the
   ineffective counsel. I told him that -- he told me that he is
16
17
   going to represent me, and I told him that I will give him a
18
   chance to represent me. So I would like to proceed with the
19
   matter.
20
             THE COURT:
                         All right.
21
             THE DEFENDANT: The other motion that I filed, he is
22
   going to argue it for me.
                             Thank you.
23
             THE COURT: All right. So are you prepared to
24
  proceed today?
25
             THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
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1
             THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you one question
  and, that is, in your motion for ineffective assistance of
   counsel, you make a statement in there where you proclaimed
   your innocence, said you were innocent.
5
        I want to make sure I understand one issue; and,
   Mr. Wilson, I will raise this to you as well, and that is
   whether the Court is being asked to interpret that as a motion
   to withdraw any quilty plea in this case?
9
             MR. WILSON: It is not my intention to move to
10
   withdraw the guilty plea.
11
             THE COURT: Do you have any intention, Mr. Bustos, of
12
   withdrawing -- trying to withdraw your plea in this case?
13
             THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, I used that as backup
14
         So that's pretty much what I used as a reference, but I
15
   am not using it as not guilty.
16
             THE COURT: Do you intend to withdraw your guilty
17
   plea today?
             THE DEFENDANT: No, I don't, not at this moment.
18
19
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. You may have
20
   a seat.
21
        So I am going to treat the motion for ineffective
22
   assistance, Document 21, as being withdrawn as of today.
23
   you understand that, Mr. Bustos?
             THE DEFENDANT:
24
                            Yes.
25
             THE COURT: All right. Is that satisfactory with
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you?
2
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3
             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wilson, I think all the
   other filings relate to the Government's request for an upward
5
   departure; is that right?
6
             MR. WILSON: That's right, Your Honor.
7
             THE COURT: We are here today then for sentencing.
8
   Have you received a copy of the presentence report, Mr. Wilson?
9
             MR. WILSON: I have, Your Honor.
10
             THE COURT:
                         Have you reviewed it with your client?
11
             MR. WILSON: I have, Your Honor.
12
             THE COURT: Are you prepared to proceed today with
   sentencing?
13
14
             MR. WILSON: Yes.
15
             THE COURT: Mr. Bustos, let me ask you: Have you
16
   reviewed the presentence report in your case?
17
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
18
             THE COURT:
                         Have you done that with your lawyer?
19
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
20
             THE COURT: Can you read English?
21
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22
             THE COURT: Could you read the report in your case?
23
             THE DEFENDANT:
                            Yes.
24
             THE COURT: Are you satisfied that you understand the
   contents of your presentence report?
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1
             THE DEFENDANT: What do you mean by that?
2
             THE COURT:
                         Do you understand the report?
3
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand some of it, but I
   disagree with some of it. That's why I filed the other motion.
5
             THE COURT: I understand you may not agree with
   what's in the report. My question is do you at least
6
7
   understand what the report says?
8
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
9
             THE COURT: Thank you. You may have a seat, sir.
10
        All right. Are there objections to the presentence report
11
   from the defendant?
12
             MR. WILSON: No, Your Honor. I only ask to be heard
13
   with regard to the upward departure.
14
             THE COURT: All right. Any objection by the
15
   Government?
16
             MR. HUSSER: No, Your Honor.
17
             THE COURT: All right. The Court adopts the
18
   presentence report without change, and as to all matters in the
19
   presentence report, the Court will adopt as findings of fact.
20
        We are here to consider the imposition of a sentence.
   defendant has pled guilty to a charge of illegal re-entry of a
21
22
   deported alien after an aggravated felony conviction in
23
   violation of Title 8 of the U.S. Code, Sections 1326(a) and
24
   (b)(2).
25
        My notes reflect I accepted the plea at the plea hearing;
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is that correct?
2
             MR. WILSON: That's correct, Your Honor.
3
             THE COURT: All right. First, I am going to
   calculate the guidelines. Then we'll hear you as to any
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   departure from the guidelines.
        Taking the guidelines into account on an advisory basis,
6
7
   it would appear that the following calculations result:
   offense level is 21; criminal history category of IV; guideline
9
   range is 57 to 71 months; there is a statutory maximum of 20
   years; the guideline supervised release range is 2 to 3 years;
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11
   the fine range is $7,500 to $75,000; restitution is not
12
   applicable.
13
        Do the parties agree that these are the appropriate
14
   guideline ranges in the case at this time?
15
             MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor.
16
             MR. HUSSER: Yes, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: All right. The Court has considered the
17
18
   calculations that result from an application of the guidelines,
19
   and the Court finds that they have been appropriately
20
   determined.
21
        Now, I do have a motion for a departure by the Government
22
   under Guideline 4A1.3. Is that right, Mr. Husser?
23
             MR. HUSSER: That is correct, Your Honor.
24
             THE COURT: I would be glad to hear from you at this
25
   time.
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MR. HUSSER: Your Honor, we have filed a brief in this motion. We stand by it.

Just to add a little bit, his PSR substantially underrepresents the seriousness of his past criminal history and the likelihood that he will commit other crimes, and this circuit indicates in <u>United States v. Lawrence</u>, 349 F.3d 724 at 2003 — the Fourth Circuit said we can use — the Court could use the extensive record of his juvenile offenses if they were not used in calculating his criminal history points.

This individual to our knowledge started his criminal life at age 13 when he was convicted in 1996 of misdemeanor third-degree malicious mischief, paragraph 19. Paragraph 20, 1996, he was convicted of misdemeanor third-degree malicious mischief. In both of these offenses, he was given no criminal history points.

Paragraph 21, he was convicted in 1996 of misdemeanor fourth-degree assault at age 13. Paragraph 21, no criminal history points. Paragraph 22, 1997, he was 14. He gets misdemeanor third-degree malicious mischief, convicted, and no criminal history points. Paragraph 23, 1997, he's convicted of misdemeanor third-degree theft, given no criminal history points. These are because the offenses were too old.

In 1997, he is given three months for a misdemeanor telephone harassment, age 14. No criminal history points again, too old.

Paragraph 25, 1997, he is given three months' supervised probation, convicted of misdemeanor second-degree animal cruelty. Again, no criminal history points, too old.

Paragraph 26, 1997, 14, misdemeanor unlawful possession of a controlled substance, marijuana, less than 40 grams, given no criminal history points, too old.

Paragraph 27, in 1997, he does get 12 weeks' imprisonment for felony third-degree assault, given no criminal history points. This is the case where he took a hammer and hit Salvador Bustos on the head two times. No criminal history points, too old.

Paragraph 28, gets six months' supervised probation, misdemeanor fourth-degree assault. No criminal history points. He tried to hit an individual with a stick.

Paragraph 29, he does get 65 weeks' imprisonment, felony second-degree assault. He lunges at his sister with a knife. No criminal history points, too old.

Now, at age -- paragraph 30, age 17, he gets felony second-degree assault, felony drive-by shooting. There he does get three points, but you can see it is assault and violent conduct.

Paragraph 31, he got misdemeanor assault on a female, a misdemeanor assault on a child under 12. He gets criminal history points. One thing the Government notes in this one is he assaults his one-year-old son by pulling him out of his

mother's arms and hitting him against the wall. That is disturbing to the Government. Paragraph 32, he gets 24 months, one criminal history 3 point. He gets misdemeanor disorderly conduct. 5 He has got a substantial criminal history, a track record. Many of these were too old to be taken into account. Probation 7 did a correct job. I've been with the U.S. Attorney's Office for 19 years, 8 9 Your Honor. This one rings the bell. It really does. 10 track record -- you can look at him and say, not if he is going 11 to commit a crime, it is just when based upon his track record. Nick the Greek, the famous gambler, would probably say, I would 13 give eyes that he will commit another crime. 14 And looking at his -- his background is very aggressive. 15 It is very assaultive. It is very violent; and taking all these facts into consideration and the Government's brief, the 16 Government does ask for an upward departure. We calculate it 17 at the 70- to 87-month range. That would be totally justified, 18 19 Your Honor, based upon what he's done. 20 THE COURT: The upward departure would be the next criminal history category; is that right? 21 22 MR. HUSSER: Yes. The Government would say it is 23 very, very reasonable that the Court, on its own, could 24 probably go higher and totally justified. This is his life. 25 This is his record.

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1
             THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
2
             MR. HUSSER: No, Your Honor.
3
             THE COURT:
                         Thank you. Mr. Wilson?
4
             MR. WILSON: Your Honor, as the sentencing guidelines
5
   state, these juvenile convictions are outdated.
6
        I did produce to the Court two cases. I am familiar with
7
   the Lawrence case and Estridge, which allows the Court to
   consider these outdated juvenile convictions. However, I think
   the outdated juvenile conviction provision is there for a
10
   purpose, Your Honor. They are not to basically add on and
11
   continue to add on to a young man who had some problems when he
   was 13 or 14 years old.
13
        I think -- I've spent some time with my client. I think
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   the probation report basically says that he admits he has had
15
   some problems with mental illness. He's struggled with some
   bipolar disorders. I can't see where there's been any
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   treatment for that except for what he said that he received in
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   the State of Washington. I don't believe that was actually
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19
   verified. He knew -- the facility knew what he was being
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   treated for, the whole nine yards.
21
        And I would argue to the Court he has lived a rough life.
22
   He did come from a very, very abusive background. He was in
23
   associations with those who tended to be violent, not only
24 toward other people, but toward him. He paid for those crimes.
25
   He went to court when he was a juvenile. He was imprisoned for
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1 that particular act. He also -- at age 17, he went to prison
2 for, I believe, 51 months, which was punishment for his
3 participation in that particular crime.

Your Honor, we are here on an illegal re-entry as an aggravated felon. Obviously, he gets another 16 levels in addition to the base level of 8 that he gets for something that he has done in the past. What we — what I appear to see has happened here is the fact that we are getting some factors argued to the Court which tends to, for no better word, Your Honor, pile on with regard to my client.

I think -- he's obviously struggled with this. He accepted responsibility for his illegal re-entry. He has been before the Court, and he has just tried to say, I understand and I am guilty of this illegal re-entry. I understand the guideline range. I understand I have to be punished and deported.

He is probably going to be deported, Your Honor. I can tell you that he knows he is going to be deported; and if we try to just add on more time and more time and more time, I just don't think we are going to get to what the government and the laws are intended to serve with regard to this particular purpose.

He has communicated with me well. He understands
basically what you can do, Your Honor. He understands that
everything in his life has been a little bit in turmoil, but he

does want to re-emphasize he has struggled oftentimes with these mental disorders. He would ask the Court to consider that with regard to any type of rehabilitation he may have.

However, Your Honor, I would argue to the Court in this particular case, on illegal re-entry, and the fact that these juvenile convictions happened when he was 13 -- the multitude of them when he was 13, 14 years old -- should not be factored in with regard to the sentencing.

THE COURT: There was brief you had filed, as I recall it -- I'm looking through my copy -- challenging the ability of the Court to use a juvenile conviction under the guidelines.

MR. WILSON: I did, Your Honor.

**THE COURT:** Pardon me?

MR. WILSON: I did.

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THE COURT: My reading of the guidelines indicates that they were amended, it looks like, in November of '92 in 4A1.2, and in that post-amendment the concern -- not the concern -- the prohibition on using the youth offenses is gone so that they can be considered.

What is your position as to whether the Court has the authority under the guidelines?

MR. WILSON: Your Honor, I think the Court has the authority to do that. However, I would like to point out that some cases have held that these particular juvenile -- outdated

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juvenile offenses should be excluded, and I did it in support
  mainly of my client, who I believe; but with regard to the
   underlying charge and the criminal history, I would just argue
   to the Court that it was not marrying up with the departure.
5
   That's the basis of that.
        I am aware of the amendment in U.S. v. Lawrence and U.S.
6
7
   v. Estridge.
8
                         I was looking at your position paper,
             THE COURT:
   which is Document Number 20. Two of the cases that you had
10
   indicated seemed to be before the amendment, United States v.
11
   Samuels, 938 F.2d 210, D.C. Circuit case from 1991; and United
12
   States v. Thomas, 961 F.2d 1110, a Third Circuit case from
13
   1992, both of which were decided before the effective date of
14
   the amendment.
15
             MR. WILSON: That's correct, Your Honor.
16
             THE COURT: All right. United States v. Wheeler,
   2005 WL 827168, a Tenth Circuit case from 2005, is the third
17
   case that you rely upon. While that is after the amendment, I
18
19
   didn't see any mention of the amendment in the Court's
20
   decision.
21
        All right. Anything further?
22
             MR. WILSON: No, Your Honor.
23
             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Husser, are there --
24 there are particular offenses that the Government has focused
25
   on, as I recall, from the Government's briefing?
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             MR. HUSSER: That is correct; on page 7 of our brief.
2
             THE COURT: And those are the offenses in the PSR at
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   27, 28 and 29; is that right?
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             MR. HUSSER: That is correct, Your Honor.
5
             THE COURT: The defendant -- it looks like he was
   born August 11, 1982, according to the presentence report.
7
   That appears to be unverified. If that's true, then with
   respect to the offense in paragraph 27, he would have been 15
   and a half roughly. In paragraph 28, he would have been two
10
   months short of being 16. In paragraph 29, he would have been
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   two months short of being 16. Would that appear to be correct?
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             MR. HUSSER: We would assume so, yes.
13
             THE COURT: All right. Before the motion -- before
14
   the Court, rather, is a motion by the Government for an upward
15
   departure. Under United States Sentencing Guideline
   4A1.3(a)(1), the Court can consider departing upward if
16
   reliable information indicates that the defendant's criminal
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   history category substantially underrepresents the seriousness
18
   of the defendant's criminal history or the likelihood that the
19
20
   defendant will commit other crimes.
21
        Under 4A1.3, the Court can consider prior sentences not
22
   used in computing the criminal history category. Here, the
23
   defendant does have an extensive juvenile record.
24
   considering the seriousness of the past conduct, the Court
25
   notes that there are prior sentences for which no criminal
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history points have been assigned. The presentence report
indicates that the defendant has committed misdemeanors since
age 13 and felonies since age 15. For example, in the
presentence report, paragraph 43, the history notes that the
defendant assaulted three brothers and one sister.

In the category of those for which no criminal history points were given are presentence report paragraphs 27, 28, and 29. Paragraph 27 is a felony third-degree assault on the defendant's brother where the defendant took a hammer and hit his brother in the head two times. Paragraph 28 is a misdemeanor fourth-degree assault. The defendant attempted to assault his brother with a stick. The defendant at the time was two months short of age 16. Paragraph 29 is a felony second-degree assault where the defendant lunged at his sister with a knife.

In the Fourth Circuit, an extensive record of juvenile offenses which have not been used in calculating criminal history points can provide a basis for an upward departure as noted in <u>United States v. Lawrence</u>, 349 F.3d 724 at pages 727 and 728. That is consistent with law that the Court has found from other circuits, including the Eleventh Circuit in <u>United States v. Williams</u>, 989 F.2d 1137, it is a 1993 case; the Eighth Circuit, <u>United States v. Donelson</u>, D-O-N-E-L-S-O-N, 450 F.3d 768, it is a 2006 case; and <u>United States v. Doe</u>, D-O-E, 18 F.3d 431, that's a Fourth Circuit case; also <u>United States</u>

v. Gammon, G-A-M-M-O-N, 961 F.2d 103, that is a Seventh Circuit case.

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The Court has also considered the likelihood that the defendant will commit other crimes. The Court concludes that the likelihood the defendant will, in fact, commit other crimes is high. That is reflected by the defendant's record. addition to the items in paragraphs 27, 28, 29 in the presentence report, there is a further criminal history of the defendant. It shows a consistent pattern of profound history of criminal misconduct that manifests proclivity towards recidivism.

In paragraph 30, the defendant was convicted of felony assault and drive-by shooting. In paragraph 31, the defendant was convicted of misdemeanor assault on a female and on a child -- the mother of his child and his child. The defendant pulled the boy from his mother's arms and hit him against the wall.

The defendant's been convicted of disorderly conduct in paragraph 32 and assaultive conduct toward a security quard. The defendant also committed the instant offense while on probation less than one year after his second deportation.

The Court concludes that the guidelines do not adequately reflect the defendant's -- the seriousness of his criminal 24 history and indicates the -- the criminal history category presently indicates it underrepresents the seriousness of the

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defendant's criminal history and the likelihood the defendant
   will commit other crimes.
3
        The Court will apply the next higher category pursuant to
   4A1.3(a)(4)(A) of the sentencing guidelines which would be a
5
   Category V. Considering just the three uncounted convictions
   in paragraphs 27, 28, and 29 would put the defendant alone in
7
   Category V, criminal history.
        The Court will grant the motion for upward departure based
8
9
   on that finding and recalculate the guidelines, putting the
10
   defendant in Criminal History Category V. So recalculating
11
   then would be a total offense level of 21, criminal history
12
   category of V; imprisonment range would be 70 to 87 months.
13
        Yes, Mr. Wilson?
14
             MR. WILSON: I was making sure you said the Criminal
15
   History Category V for that?
16
             THE COURT: Yes. I believe all the other
   calculations remain the same?
17
18
             PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, Your Honor.
19
             THE COURT: Thank you. In considering the guidelines
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   on an advisory basis and in addition to that and considering
21
   the factors under Title 18 of the U.S. Code, Section 3553(a),
22
   I'll hear from you now as to any factors you would like to
23
   present to assist the Court in determining an appropriate
24
   sentence.
25
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MR. WILSON: Your Honor, as I said, Mr. Bustos does

suffer from a mental illness that he's been treated for throughout his -- well, throughout the juvenile part and while, 3 I believe, he was incarcerated in the State of Washington. He has told me that he's -- he has been depressed here in 5 the jail. He's also told me he has heard some voices, and I believe the best thing, I would argue to the Court, is to allow 7 him some mental illness treatment once he is in the system. 8 Your Honor, it seems that he's also had some bouts with some controlled substances in the past: Methamphetamine, 10 mainly hallucinogenics, and marijuana. I would ask the Court 11 to consider substance abuse treatment for Mr. Bustos. 12 Your Honor, like I argued earlier, you know, he has been 13 in prison. He has done some things. He is being punished for 14 this. I would ask the Court to consider the fact that he will 15 be deported as a result of all this and would ask the Court to give him a sentence in the low range, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Husser? 18 MR. HUSSER: Your Honor, please the Court, the 19 Government would recommend 87 months at the top of the 20 quidelines based upon everything that's been presented. deserves it. 21 22 THE COURT: Would the Government have any comment on 23 his mental health situation? 24 MR. HUSSER: No, Your Honor. This is just what has 25 been presented to us. I saw nothing back in the presentence

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report that indicated this. It sounds as if it is a defendant
   who says he was sorry because he was caught.
3
             THE COURT: Is he taking medication, Mr. Wilson?
4
             MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. I believe he could
5
   address the Court as to what kind. He's told me yesterday that
   he's taking some medication.
6
7
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. I have taken
   medication before since I was a juvenile.
9
             THE COURT: What did you take?
10
             THE DEFENDANT:
                             I took Zyprexa, Haldol -- they used
11
   to give me a shot -- and I took Cogentin. I took some other
   drugs because, when I was a juvenile, the drugs messed me up.
13
   I ended up in a mental health hospital. I have records of
14
   that. Washington has records of that, too.
15
        When I was in prison, I suffered from mental health when I
16
   did my 51-month period. I went to a mental health place there,
   and to this day, I'm still suffering from mental health.
17
18
             THE COURT: Are you on medication today?
19
             THE DEFENDANT: I tried it back where I am at.
20
   told -- I filed for sick call, and I told them that I wanted to
21
   see a mental health expert. The doctor there, he's a
22
   physician, I think, and I told him that I wanted to see mental
23
   health. He told me, well, I can give you the medication.
24 told him that I wanted to see mental health before I take
25
   anything so that way they know, and they never assisted me.
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1
             THE COURT: When was the last time you've had
   medication?
3
             THE DEFENDANT: The last time I had medication was --
   the last -- since the first time I got to court. I think it
5
   was in 2004, but, Your Honor, I haven't been taking medication
   because I can't afford it. I don't have no way to help myself
7
   in that matter.
8
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you. You may have a
9
   seat. Let me ask probation to step up here, please.
10
        (Off-the-record discussion.)
11
             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bustos, is there anything
   you would like to say on your own behalf at this time before I
13
   render a decision? I will advise you that you have no
14
   obligation to speak; but if you would like to speak, now would
15
   be the appropriate time, sir.
16
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. I would like to say
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   that I apologize for coming back to this country. The only
   reason I came back is because my family knew that I suffer from
18
   mental illness. I don't know Mexico. I felt like that I was
19
20
   lost over there. All my family is over here. So that's why I
21
   came back. I deeply apologize for that.
22
        Now today I am a new person. I am trying to change my
23
   life. I turned my life to God. I asked him to forgive me for
24
  my sins.
25
        I also lost my brother to cancer and that has really
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impacted my life and that has really -- and my mental ability
to face life dealing with that has changed me a lot. So I have
given my mom a lot of trouble, and she don't deserve it. She
don't deserve it.

I just want to say that when I do get deported that I am
not going to come back here, that I didn't know it was going to

not going to come back here, that I didn't know it was going to get me into this much trouble. Suffering from my condition and suffering from mental health, I am trying to maintain and deal through — deal with it day by day, you know, but I really don't know what is going to happen.

I just hope that you make the right decision and I deeply -- like I said, I regret coming back, and I won't come back.

I know in my country it is hard out there because of the cartels and stuff like that that's going on over there, a lot of murders and stuff, but I really -- I don't want to be a part of that. I want to change my life. I want to make a change.

To this day, I suffer from mental health. The only reason I never take medication is I can't afford it. When I get deported, I can't afford it over there either. That's all I got to say, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir.

The Court has taken the sentencing guidelines into account on an advisory basis. The Court notes the total offense level is 21. The criminal history category now is V. The

imprisonment range is 70 to 87 months.

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The Court has noted the sentencing position papers by the parties, arguments of counsel, and the statement of the defendant himself. The Court has also taken into account all the 3553(a) factors in determining an appropriate sentence in the case.

The sentence the Court will impose will be sufficient but not greater than necessary to meet the sentencing objectives of Section 3553(a) and any sentencing objectives that may apply as well under the advisory guidelines.

The Court finds that the sentence it will impose is 82 months and that such sentence is reasonable in this case. Court notes that the sentence is within the guideline range.

I've specifically taken into account all the 3553(a) factors, but I want to comment on those that effected the sentence within this range.

This is the third illegal re-entry from this defendant into the country. He's been deported twice. Each time, he's entered and re-entered the United States within the same month that he was deported, showing disrespect for the law of the United States.

I've also considered the need to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. Prior imprisonment sentences 24 | for this defendant have not deterred him from criminal conduct. For example, he was sentenced to 51 months in prison for a

felony second-degree assault, paragraph 30 of the presentence report. He was sentenced to 65 weeks of imprisonment for felony second-degree assault. That's paragraph 29. He's had multiple periods of probationary sentences, and the defendant continues to engage in criminal conduct.

I've also considered the need to protect the public. The defendant does have a history of assaultive behavior, as reflected in multiple convictions, paragraphs 27, 28 and 29, which we already spoke to: The felony third-degree assault, misdemeanor fourth-degree assault, and felony second-degree assault. In paragraph 30, there is a felony second-degree assault. In paragraph 31, assault on a female and assault on a child under 12. In paragraph 32, a disorderly conduct.

I've also considered the need for the defendant to receive correctional treatment in the most effective manner. The defendant is in need of mental health treatment. He has some anger management problems, among others.

In considering those factors and having considered the advisory guidelines and the factors under Title 18, Section 3553(a), the Court finds that a sentence of 82 months is reasonable under the facts of this case.

It is therefore ordered that the defendant be committed to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons for a term of 82 months followed by 3 years of supervised release.

The defendant is ordered to pay a special assessment of

\$100. That is due and payable immediately. To the extent he cannot immediately comply, the Court will recommend that he participate in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program.

Any fine is waived based on inability to pay.

In addition to the usual terms of supervised release, it is ordered that the defendant shall submit to substance abuse testing at any time as directed by the probation officer. The defendant shall cooperatively participate in a substance abuse treatment program, which may include drug testing and inpatient and residential treatment, and to pay for treatment services as directed by the probation officer. During the course of treatment, the defendant shall abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages.

The defendant shall cooperatively participate in a mental health treatment program, which may include inpatient and residential treatment, and to pay for treatment services as directed by the probation officer.

It is ordered that upon completion of the custody sentence the defendant shall surrender to a duly authorized Immigration and Customs Enforcement Official in accordance with established procedures provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Act, Title 8 of the U.S. Code, Section 1101.

If ordered deported, the defendant shall remain outside the United States during the term of supervision and shall not re-enter the United States without the permission of the United

States Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

The Court will recommend that the defendant be given a psychological evaluation and any recommended treatment while in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

Any other requests from the defendant as to Bureau of Prisons?

MR. WILSON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything from the Government?

MR. HUSSER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Bustos, you are caught between two worlds. You've got some family in the United States, but your citizenship is in Mexico. Obviously, that's a problem for you. The law of the United States is that you are not to re-enter the country without the permission of the Attorney General of the United States, and I have to enforce that law.

While you are in prison, you will get some treatment for your mental health issues. Beyond that, it will be up to you and your family as to how you are going to continue to get treatment and pay for that. Perhaps you can work something out with your family to get the medication you need.

I am going to advise you strongly that -- you've been deported now twice. This will be your third time after you serve your prison sentence. The penalties will only be stiffer if you come back again. I know that puts you in a difficult

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position, but that is the law. I just advise you that that is,
  in fact, the situation so that there is no mistake if you
   violate the law the next time because the punishment will be
   more severe. I wish good luck to you in prison.
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        Have you advised your client about rights of appeal that
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   he may have?
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             MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Please make sure that if he chooses to
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   file notice of appeal, that he must do so in writing within 10
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   days of the entry of the Court's judgment. He is in your
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   custody.
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         (END OF PROCEEDINGS AT 10:54 A.M.)
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BRIANA NESBIT, RPR

OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

(336) 254-7464

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
3	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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6	I, Briana L. Nesbit, Official Court Reporter,
7	certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct
8	transcript of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
9	
10	Dated this 25th day of April 2011.
11	
12	Briana L. Nesbit
13	Briana L. Nesbit, RPR
14	Official Court Reporter
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